

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler;
fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 53.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

GERMANS BEGIN GREAT RETREAT IN NORTH; QUITTING FLANDERS; RETIRING NEAR RHEIMS; BELGIAN SUBMARINE BASES TO BE GIVEN UP

BULGARS' TRUCE PUTS AUSTRIANS IN BAD PLIGHT

Premier Admits Gravity of Situation, but Pledges Suitable Measures.

PROMISES FREE POLAND

Country Now on Equal Footing With Central Powers, Says Von Hussarek.

BARCELONA, Oct. 2.—The Bulgarian armistice undoubtedly has created a grave situation for Austria-Hungary, the Austrian Premier yesterday told the Lower House, but suitable military measures will be taken immediately in accordance with Germany. Baron von Hussarek, the Premier, made a long speech on the situation. He was interrupted constantly by the Czech Deputies.

Baron von Hussarek said he was sure the hour was coming when the proposition of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, would be acted on. One of the most important problems was Poland.

"The State of Poland already is established on the basis of the proclamation of the two emperors of November 1, 1918," said von Hussarek. The Czechs and Ukrainians protested strongly but Baron Hussarek continued:

"Poland now negotiates on the foot of equality with the Central Powers and is on the point of becoming an independent factor in European politics, but Poland herself must decide the form of government it desires."

AUSTRIAN PREMIER MAKES PEACE PLEA

"Cannot Be Expected of the Sword," He Admits.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.—Baron von Hussarek in his address to the Austrian lower house of Parliament Tuesday, after admitting that the situation resulting from the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war was grave, but in no wise critical, declared the Teutonic allies had taken comprehensive military measures for ameliorating the situation.

"We are making good progress," said the Premier, "and according to communications from competent quarters I can declare that we have done everything to permit us calmly to face the further development of the Balkan affair. On this front our troops, standing shoulder to shoulder with the German troops, are splendidly preserving our unshakable alliance."

"As in battle, so we will go hand in hand in the work for peace. Meanwhile it is not permitted to lift our eyes from the terrible welter of battle. The dreadful check humanity is suffering in the march of civilization by this prolonged trial is becoming ever clearer."

Baron von Hussarek urged that it was the injunction of humanity, as well as of reason, that means should be sought to adjust the differences of the contending groups of Powers by a just understanding. "This Austria-Hungary had not failed to do often under unfavorable circumstances, in common with her allies."

No Peace by the Sword.
The speaker alluded to the formal appeal of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister of September 14, requesting an unending peace discussion, as an especially earnest step in this nature, and declared that the future for which all humanity was longing for the safeguarding of the existence of all peoples "can assuredly not be expected of the sword."

The Premier declared that Austria-Hungary did not intend to abandon its good right to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that it must be guided by the consideration of the legitimate wishes of the races concerned, while also safeguarding Austrian interests.

"Nobody can force us to relinquish our rights," exclaimed the Premier. "It can only be done by negotiation, in which case we shall know how to carry our standpoint."

Basis in Wilson's Speech.
The five points made by President Wilson in his New York speech, taken in conjunction with the letter of the German Emperor to Chancellor von Hertling, are looked upon by the Austro-Hungarians as constituting an important step in the direction of peace.

The consensus in the Dual Monarchy, according to a message from the Vienna semi-official news agency, is that the Emperor's letter solves the question of parliamentarism in Germany, while the points made by President Wilson seem to offer a chance of agreement, inasmuch as he did not, it is held, definitely reject the essential principles laid down by the Central Powers, and, on the other hand, that his points do contain a definite negation of the war aims everlastingly thrown in the face of the Central Powers.

The President's latest speech, says the message, opens fresh ground for a peace discussion, "which is the main thing." The message concludes by saying that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must continue to labor untiringly in

Terms of Payment for Fourth Liberty Bonds

FOURTH Liberty Loan bonds are to be paid for in five installments beginning any time before October 19. Payments are to be made, 10 per cent. upon application, 20 per cent. November 21, 20 per cent. December 19, 20 per cent. January 16 and 30 per cent. January 30.

The installments specified by the Government do not by any means preclude such private arrangements as buyers may make with their banks, for example, by which the \$8 down on a \$100 bond and the \$4 a week system may be taken advantage of.

LOAN HERE LAGS BEHIND 3D ONE

Total for Three Days Is \$139,418,500, Against \$157,097,350 in Previous Drive.

BROOKLYN DOING WELL

New England and Middle West Beating New York City.

There Passing Quotas.

Notwithstanding the increasing efforts of the vast army of Liberty Loan workers a slackening in the speed of the drive in which the Second Federal Reserve district of New York must raise \$100,000,000 as its share of the fourth Liberty Loan was shown yesterday in the total subscriptions officially announced.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday announced total subscriptions of \$139,418,500. This compares with \$157,097,350, the result of the first three days drive in the third Liberty Loan campaign.

Brooklynites, however, are showing unusual speed in their conquest of American dollars with which to keep General Pershing's army well equipped with food, munitions and clothing, and have rolled up a total of \$17,388,150, which is nearly 22 per cent. of that borough's quota of \$79,232,800. The rapid fire campaign being waged in Brooklyn gives it so far the best showing of any of the five boroughs of Greater New York.

Pledges Reach \$411,142,050.

Official reports yesterday from all Federal Reserve districts except Kansas City, which has not started taking subscriptions, showed \$411,142,050 pledges actually received and accompanied by payment of the 10 per cent. initial installment. This covers receipts up to Tuesday night, but does not include millions of dollars in subscriptions on which the initial payment has not been made, or has been made but not yet reported officially by banks.

The total amount is expected to be several hundred million dollars greater.

Reported sales by districts were as follows:

Boston.....\$27,128,150
New York.....\$139,418,500
Philadelphia.....\$23,077,800
Cleveland.....\$16,219,100
Richmond.....\$14,128,120
Atlanta.....\$1,674,800
Chicago.....\$20,622,750
St. Louis.....\$9,970,950
Minneapolis.....\$14,448,100
Dallas.....\$4,812,450
San Francisco.....\$7,955,950

N. E. and Middle West Lead.

New England and the middle Western States apparently are beating the New York district in the task of replenishing the war chest of Uncle Sam. Twenty cities and five counties in Michigan already have gone over the top, and subscriptions from Detroit are reported to be four times heavier than at this stage of the third loan.

St. Louis also is reported to be going at full speed and its subscriptions are placed at \$68,425,450, or 26 per cent. of that district's quota of \$260,000,000. Toledo is doing its bit with a promptness that should set an example, for its subscriptions are placed at \$17,000,000, or 70 per cent. in excess of its quota of \$10,000,000.

New England's subscriptions were reported last night at \$97,492,000, or nearly 50 per cent. of its quota of half a billion dollars.

Officially by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the first three days of the loan follow:

NEW YORK CITY.
Subscriptions.
Yester. day. Three days.
Manhattan.....\$12,868,500.....\$39,662,500
Brooklyn.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Queens.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Bronx.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Richmond.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000

N. Y. city.....\$139,418,500.....\$411,142,050

SUB-DISTRICTS.
Buffalo.....\$27,128,150.....\$81,384,450
Rochester.....\$12,868,500.....\$39,662,500
Syracuse.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Utica.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Binghamton.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Long Is. ex-.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Long Is. in-.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Westchester.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Putnam.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Rockland.....\$1,420,000.....\$4,260,000
Total.....\$139,418,500.....\$411,142,050

Total for district.....\$139,418,500.....\$411,142,050
Total for district.....\$139,418,500.....\$411,142,050
Some of the largest subscriptions are

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A. CONAN DOYLE SEES YANKS AND ANZACS BATTLE

Describes Scene When Hindenburg Line Was Shattered.

SHELLS COME TOO CLOSE

Author Says No Man Will Stay in Range Unless Responding to Duty.

C. W. Bean, official correspondent of the Australian Government in France, told in THE SUN yesterday of the wonderful charge of the Americans and Australians over the Hindenburg line. In his dispatch Mr. Bean wrote that Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of the Australian Navy, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, visited the center of the battle ground mentioned in the dispatch and that they were within 250 yards of Hellucourt, obtaining probably the best and closest view of a battle it has ever been possible for a Minister of the Crown to have. The Australian soldiers were keenly interested in the creator of Sherlock Holmes, and needless to say he was equally interested in them. Sir Arthur gave a word picture of what he saw.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 2.

Five eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored—

The grand and mystical lines of Julia Ward Howe rang in my head as I found myself an actual witness of this one of the historical episodes of the greatest of wars. With my own eyes I saw a rent made in the Hindenburg line, with the men who made it still pushing through when I left them.

Even now I can hardly realize that I saw what I did. At the kindly invitation of the Australian Government I found myself on their front. Let me try to transcribe what I saw.

It was 11 o'clock when we reached the edge of the battlefield, Sunday, September 29. "We" refers to Sir Joseph Cook, Colonial statesman; Commander Latham, naval attaché, and myself, with Capt. Plunkett, a twice wounded Australian officer, as shepherd. The programme of the day was already clear in our heads. American divisions were to rush the enemy's front line, and Australian divisions were to follow them and pass through them, carrying the battle front forward.

Americans Had Done Their Part.

Already as we arrived the glad news came that the Americans had done their part, and that the Australians had just been unleashed; also that the Germans were standing to it like men. As our car threaded a crowded street in the ruins of Templeux we met the wounded coming back. They were in covered cars, with nothing visible. Some, however, were walking, some with bandaged arms and faces; some supported by Red Cross men, a few in pain, but most of them smiling and cheerful.

With them came the first clump of prisoners, pliable, yet I could not pity the weary, shuffling, hand-grooved creatures, without a touch of nobility in their features or their bearing. The village was full of Americans and Australians, very much alike in type. We gladly would have lingered, for it was all of the greatest interest, but there was greater interest ahead.

After passing the heavy gun positions we were among fields of smaller guns and the noise was deafening. A British howitzer battery was hard at work and we stopped to chat with a Major and his crew who had been at it for six hours but who were still in great good humor and chuckled mightily when a blast from their gun nearly drove us on our eardrums.

Leaving the grinning British gunners we pushed on under a screaming panoply of our own shells. The wild, empty waste of the moon was broken by a single shallow gravel pit in which we could see some movement. Approaching closer we found it to be an advance dressing station, with about a hundred American and Australian gunners and orderlies in the dugouts that had been built in the sides of the pit. It had been an American battalion headquarters up to a few hours before.

Where English Met Fate.

We were now about a thousand yards from the Hindenburg line, and I learned with emotion that this spot was one of the advanced outposts of Gough's army where Englishmen suffered so glorious and tragic a fate in that great artillery epic of March 21—one of the grandest of the whole war.

The fact that we were now standing in this redoubt showed me as nothing else could how completely we have re-

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BRITISH RESCUE AMERICANS SURROUNDED SINCE SUNDAY

Yankees Take Heavy Toll of Germans, Who Try to Dislodge Them, and Ground Is Strewn With Enemy Dead.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 2.—The contingent of Americans who had been holding out since Sunday in a far advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin against greatly superior enemy numbers have been rescued. In our attack around Vendhuile yesterday we were able to fight through and relieve this party, numbering some hundreds who having taken up their position Sunday night were surrounded by the Germans early Monday.

Notwithstanding that they were opposed by such superior numbers and possessed only the ammunition and rations which they themselves were carrying, the Americans made a magnificent resistance and the ground was strewn with German dead.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Announcement from the British front that the American force caught in a pocket between Cambrai and St. Quentin had been rescued.

DAMASCUS WON; TURKS MAY QUIT

More Than 7,000 Prisoners Taken as Capital of Syria Is Surrendered.

ARAB FORCES ASSISTED

Further Peace Proposals Said to Have Been Made Through Financial Sources.

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LONDON, Oct. 2.—Direct approaches to the Allies from Turkey looking to a cessation of hostilities have been made within the last few days, according to reports from authoritative sources which became known in London this evening. These tentative efforts are said to have been made through financial sources which coincide with the announcement that Turkey is putting out "feelers" for peace.

The British War Office to-day announced the capture of Damascus, the capital of Syria and one of the chief Turkish bases in the Palestine campaign, with 7,000 prisoners.

The Evening Standard says that while there is nothing of an official nature in the way of a direct approach by Turkey at the moment, important developments are expected confidently. The War Cabinet is in full possession of the facts attending the unofficial approach.

Whether by diplomacy or by force of arms Turkey soon will be out of the war; this is practically assured. The best that the Germanic powers can do in view of Bulgaria's surrender is to consolidate their positions in Montenegro, northern Serbia and Rumania so as to create a buffer of occupied territory between the rest of the Balkans and the Austro-Hungarian frontier in the hope of preventing the Allies from extending any assistance by land to the anti-German element in southwest Russia.

Turkey Would Be Cut Off.

This would cut off Turkey from the Central Powers except by sea via Odessa. With the loss of lower Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine and Syria, together with the greater part of the army, and with the country ruined the people are mutinous and it is not to be expected that Turkey will have any heart to continue the struggle.

London, Oct. 2.—The capture of Damascus by the forces of Gen. Allenby was announced to-day by the War Office in the following statement:

Troops of an Australian mounted division entered Damascus Monday night. At 6 A. M. October 1 the city was occupied by the British forces and by a portion of the Arab army of King Hussein. More than 7,000 prisoners were taken.

After its surrender, with the exception of necessary guards, all the allied troops were withdrawn from the city, which dates back to the dawn of history, is the junction point of railroads leading to the port of Beirut and Aleppo, 180 miles northeast.

One of the Four Paradoxes.

The fall of Damascus probably means the end of all Turkish resistance to Gen. Allenby in Palestine and Syria. The city, which dates back to the dawn of history, is the junction point of railroads leading to the port of Beirut and Aleppo, 180 miles northeast.

Alleppo is the most important Turkish base in this region of Asia Minor, as it is a junction point of the railroads from Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Damascus is the capital of the Vilayet of Syria, and has a population of about 150,000. It is one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans and the Arabs regard it as one of the four paradises on earth.

The Allied Governments have decided formally to recognize the belligerent status of the Arab forces fighting as auxiliaries with the Allies against the common enemy in Palestine and Syria.

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ENEMY SEEKS SAFER GROUND OVER WINTER

General Staff Officials Do Not Look for Yielding of All Belgium.

MAY GIVE UP FRENCH SOIL

In Any Event Line of Battle Would Not Be Shortened Materially.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—With the German defensive positions steadily breaking down under sustained pressure from Verdun to the North Sea and with Cambrai and St. Quentin now under unallied domination, there are clear indications here that the German High Command foresees the possibility of the Teutonic armies being forced to evacuate all of Flanders and France before fighting stops with the winter.

Signs are accumulating to show that the Germans are making all preparations to continue their rearward movement to the Franco-Belgian frontier and clear intimations reached the State Department to-day that the Germans are preparing to evacuate if necessary a large part of Belgium.

Supplies Moved to Interior.

Secretary Lansing has received word that rolling stock, hospitals and other supplies are being moved from the district of the Fourth German Army to the interior. German reserves which were being held in Belgium have been ordered to the front. The restrictions designed to protect naval information in Belgium have been made doubly severe and the belief prevails that at least one of the German U-boat bases is being moved to a more secure position.

The information concerning Belgium coincides with reports received here in official quarters that the German preparations for the evacuation of large areas in France. The apparent determination of the German high command to lay all occupied territory waste before moving his troops out forms part of this general plan and has already aroused indignation here and abroad.

It is understood that the United States Government in cooperation with Entente Governments is considering sending an ultimatum to Germany warning her that if the process of wanton destruction continues the United States and Entente will exact full toll from historic German cities as soon as the American and allied forces reach German soil.

Retirement Not Voluntary.

Officials and diplomats here emphasize the fact that the threat of reprisals alone may hold this western destruction in check. No other considerations except fear for themselves so far have made any impression on the Germans. The German air raids continued unabated over all protests and regardless of the appeals from civilization until the Allies began their policy of reprisals against German cities. Then the air raids to a large extent ceased.

With respect to Germany's preparations for the evacuation of France and the western part of Belgium General Staff officers here pointed out to-day that this does not mean that the Germans voluntarily will withdraw out of this territory. The idea advanced by some of the critics that the German high command shortly will order this wholesale withdrawal to shorten the line or for other military reasons is not supported by the General Staff reports. In the first place they say that the withdrawal would not shorten the line appreciably, and secondly they say

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Chinatown Prepares for "Sun" Fund Fete

JOSS HOUSE included, Chinatown is to throw restraint to the rice field Saturday, October 26, afternoon and evening. Oriental actors, dancers, jugglers, sellers of rice cakes and tea will give exotic color to the festival for THE SUN Tobacco Fund, while some of the best known of our professional singers and actors will vie with them in the joy of entertaining the smoke fund's friends. Fix the date by reading of what is in preparation on page 7.

The fund is rapidly approaching another milestone in its active and successful career. Who will let it quite get there before sending in his donation to the soldiers' smokers?

Buying Fever in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.—Extensive buying continued on the Stock Exchange here to-day. All foreign currency rates again moved up rapidly. The pound sterling made a record jump for one day. The dollar advanced from 2.12 to 2.20.

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Write John Hale & Co., 41 N. 7th—Ad.

Enemy Falling Back on Greater Part of Line of 180 Miles From Sea to the Champagne

RESISTANCE CENTRES CHIEFLY IN PICARDY AND IN ARGONNE FOREST

French Complete Occupation of St. Quentin and British Fight in Streets of Cambrai---Turcoing, Roubaix and Lille Being Enveloped

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The great retreat of the Germans from northern France and western Belgium has begun. The master strategy of Marshal Foch is working out the results indicated in these despatches last Sunday; it is the inner pincers which are closing on what may be termed the western section of the great salient.

This extends from the North Sea at Nieuport through Roulers, west of Lille and Douai, through Cambrai, St. Quentin, at La Fere, west of Laon to northeast of Soissons, along the Aisne to Rheims and then eastward as far as the Suippes River, where the huge French and American armies are waiting in the Champagne and the Argonne district for the signal that they are to complete the work. The outside line of this salient is about 180 miles.

Field Marshal Haig reports to-night that the Germans are in retreat over a wide front on both sides of La Bassée Canal, with the British following closely after them. This is the direct result of the Belgian advance between Dixmude and Ypres, one of the remarkable incidents of the war, closely followed by the British occupation of part of Cambrai, where street fighting still is in progress, and the French capture and complete occupation of St. Quentin.

St. Gobain to Be Yielded.

That, however, is only one side of the pincers. The other is in the region from Laon to east of Rheims, where the brilliant advance of Gen. Berthelot's polus has made the German position untenable, and here also they are retreating on a wide front. The powerful position of Laon and the impregnable massif of St. Gobain may not be abandoned in a day, but abandoned they must be and very soon.

Military commentators here are inclined to the belief to-night that the Germans have held on a little too long for their own good and that a greater disaster to them is now possible, although it can hardly be called probable yet. To withdraw the number of troops now in the German armies on this front is a task not only requiring military talent of the highest order, which presumably the Germans have, but also time, which they have not.

Must Yield Belgian Coast.

Just how far the Germans intend to go in the first retreat is not yet clear, except that obviously they must leave the Belgian coast and their submarine bases there. The greatest menace to the Germans even at this early stage in the retreat is the American army east of the Argonne, the function of which apparently is to cut off their retreat to the shelter of the great fortress of Metz, probably the strongest in all Germany. A slight additional advance by Gen. Pershing's men will close this avenue to the Germans, and what disasters may follow no one can predict.

The London Times to-day says of this situation:

"Of the Allies' attacks perhaps the most deadly is that of the French and Americans in the eastern part of France, for if this were to progress rapidly not only would communication be severed between the German armies at Metz and those of central France but the Germans in France might be forced into the bottleneck of Belgium."

Belgian Advance Continues.

Military developments of the day have been fully up to expectations, even surpassing them. The Belgians to-day, fighting in a sea of mud, captured Houdele and Handzeem, northeast of Boulogne, and a very close to reports of a new French army has appeared on the scene under Gen. Degoutte and is at work in this vicinity. The capture of Roulers, which is imminent, and an advance of even five miles would force the evacuation by the Germans of Ostend. So near is the development that the Germans, according to reports received in Paris, already are moving their heavy guns away from the coast and landing of naval forces to harass the German rear is now talked of.

Both Roulers and Menin have been set on fire by the Germans. French guns now dominate the railway from Ostend to Courtrai, which runs through Roulers, and British warcraft are bombarding the German lines. Turcoing, Roubaix and Lille are being enveloped rapidly.

According to the Paris Matin Lille is being evacuated and the civilians are being sent to Belgian towns near the German border. At present of transport, including wheelbarrows and baskets

Highest Civilian Honor for Davison.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, yesterday received the Commander's Cross of the Legion of Honor. This is the highest rank in the order ever conferred upon an American civilian.

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